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FROM THE EDITOR

This is the last issue of *Netherlands Philately* that has been edited by the undersigned. With the March 1995 issue, a collective will take over; the *Netherlands Philatelists of California* will try to do the editing job jointly. How exactly they will do this, we don't know. Perhaps they don't know either and maybe they can tell us after one or two issues or so, what strategies and tactics they developed. Of course, they are not exactly green in the publishing field; their third jubilee book was just finished (see Book Review). Should the collective editing not work out, then we may have to search for a new editor. Collective or not, there is still a need for a correspondence name and address:

Netherlands Philately Editors,
c/o Hanspaul Hager
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As we have explained earlier, we found ourselves overworked at the snail's pace we are capable of, and that certainly was the main motive for the above announced change. In fact, our editorship came about only because no one else could be found when Paul van Reyen had to relinquish his editorship for health reasons. Our editorship of the Journal therefore always had this temporary, stop-gap character.

Not that we did not enjoy it. As with all such activities it entailed a lot of correspondence and that means contacts with a lot of people. These personal contacts were always interesting; we learned an awful amount of philately from our authors! We also made a number of new friends, and we hope we made not too many enemies. Next to lawyers, editors are the second most universally hated persons on this globe. Their constant red pen activities never fail to irritate egos, of which there exist as many in Philately Land as in any other profession or organization. Perhaps an additional reason for us to get out while we can?

We wish the new team lots of stamina and we hope that their (presently empty) portfolio will now start flowing full with contributed articles.

In this issue Larry Rehm continues with his series of articles on the early "Voor het Kind" stamps. This time he discusses the 1926 set. The editor complements this with a short article on a cover franked with 1926 "Kind" stamps. Larry also has a story on a very cheap Wilhelmina-long-hair stamp. John Hardjasudarma has an interesting article on Japanese Field Post post cards. Fred Reed has a contribution dealing with the cancels on the 1852 issue, particularly those after December 31 1859! Two book reviews and a "Letter from the President" round out this issue.

Frans Rummens

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1926 "VOOR HET KIND" (FOR THE CHILD)
NVPH 199-202, R74-77

by Laurence H. Rehm

This is the third in our series on the early "Voor het Kind" issues. The 1926 set is the second to feature the coat of arms of the provinces, and the first to consist of four values:



Total number issued
including "roltanding"

2 (+2) ct Red and silver	1,107,003
5 (+3) ct Green and blue	861,491
10 (+3) ct Orange and olive green	1,423,860
15 (+3) ct Yellow and blue	579,663

The stamps were issued on December 1, 1926, and they were available until December 31, 1926. The end of validity was December 31, 1935. The stamps were printed by Enschedé, using the photogravure process. The stamps occur with horizontal and vertical watermark "rings". Designer was Anton H.J. Molkenboer.

The surcharge, not shown on the stamps, primarily benefitted the Netherlands Society for the protection of Children. It amounted to fl. 106,608.90, an increase of almost 38% over the proceeds from the 1925 set. A portion of the proceeds was also given to the Relief Fund for PTT Officials.

The designs again feature the coat-of-arms of the provinces. These are:

2 ct Utrecht. Depicts the cross of the Bishopric of

Utrecht with the arms of the city of Utrecht superimposed, along with an ice crystal design, symbolizing the relationship of the city with the Germanic ice-god Ultr.

- 5 ct Zeeland. Depicts the lion of Holland and the sea, indicative of the islands of the province, along with a design of waves and seaweed.
- 10 ct North Holland. Depicts the lion of Holland and the lions passant of West Friesland, along with a design of oranges symbolizing the House of Orange.
- 15 ct Friesland. Depicts the lions passant of Friesland and the golden blocks of the Frankish lands, along with water lilies which suggest the numerous ponds in the province.

Again, Molkenboer did not include any reference to the "Voor het Kind" theme or to children in his designs. The set is an excellent example of Molkenboer's skill as a mosaic artist, and of the Jugendstil (Art Deco) style of that period, which employs many decorations (such as flowers) and symmetry (mirror images). His aim for each example was a beautifully decorated stamp.

FROM THE PRESIDENT

As I take over the Office of President of the Society, I want to take this opportunity to thank Ray van Heuveln, our retiring President, for his many years of service. He has certainly earned his "retirement".

This past year has seen a number of changes of our staff; I want to thank Hal MacDonald for wearing his many hats over so many years. I also want to welcome Hanspaul Hager in his new responsibilities as Vice-President; I look forward to working closely with him.

Last but by no means least, many thanks to Newsletter Editor Frans Rummens who has conducted our auctions so ably for many years. The auctions have become an increasingly important part of the service we are providing to our members. His replacement, Laurence Filley, appears to have the task well in hand.

Speaking for all the staff, we are looking forward to increased activity in several areas. Currently our publication and mailing costs are exceeding the revenue from membership dues, but we anticipate that an increase in the number of members plus revenue from more advertising, will take care of this problem.

If any of us on the staff of the Society can be of service to you, drop us a line.

Sincerely,

Larry Rehm
(President)

In continuing his description of his approach to the series of the "Kind" sets, Molkenboer said:

"From my studies of heraldic art, I have learned that nowadays heraldic designs can scarcely match the beauty of those of centuries gone by; merely copying those would not have achieved the goal of producing a set of original stamps. On the other hand, however, so often in recent years, modern artists charged with developing an heraldic theme, whether it be a lion, a dragon, *et cetera*, have made of them such free-form fantasies (mainly out of fear of producing mere copies or of overly conforming to tradition) that most often the results were barely recognizable as a coat of arms.

"To avoid this problem, I bore in mind that oftentimes the formal coats of arms are complemented, if not superceded, by symbols known to all. Most often, these are flowers and plants; who is not familiar with the rose of the Tudors, the cloverleaf of the Irish, the orange blossom of the House of Orange, *et cetera*?"

"So it is too with our provinces; fairly familiar are the medlar of Gueldre and the water-lily leaf of the Frisons. With some study of our natural history, I have been able to create a set for all of our provinces. Thus my problem was solved – around the requisite coat of arms I drew as my secondary subject, I embellished with floral symbols, finding it most fitting that stamps for children should bear ornamentation so full of freshness and youth."

(To be continued)

Ant. Molkenboer.

The 1926 "Voor het Kind" set is the second set which was also issued in two-sided syncopated perforation ("roltanding").



Quantities issued:

2 ct	50,000
5 ct	47,000
10 ct	48,500
15 ct	50,000

Greater use was made of this issue by firms which employed a POKO machine, but figures still indicate that the majority of the *Kind roltanding* varieties were not purchased by commercial users. Relative scarcity of used examples is shown by the fact that the catalog prices for postally used and for mint are – with one exception – the same.

The following examples with a POKO perfin are believed to exist (unverified examples in italics):

2 ct	GS, SZ(R), SZ(Z), TD
5 ct	GS
10 ct	<i>B&H, BS/M, DH, DM, GS, HA/V, IG, LZ/M, PG/E, SC, SZ(R), T, TN/G</i>
15 ct	BS/M, GS, SZ(R), TD



Ordinary perfins on normally perforated varieties are also occasionally seen.



A "KIND" 1926 COVER

by Frans H.A. Rummens

By one of these incredible flukes the cover shown came into my possession, just as I was punching Larry Rehm's article on the 1926 "Voor het Kind" stamps into the computer. A small write-up about this cover might well complement Larry's story.

The incredible thing is, of course, that in 1927 (the cover is cancelled on March 17, 1927) the Dutch had a **regular** air connection with the N.E.I., halfway around the globe. This cover is backstamped WELTEVREDEN April 6, 1927. Compared to the March 17 date cited above, this seems



Proofs of the 5 ct and the 15 ct exist in the chosen colors, made from the final plates. Some examples clearly show a double impression.

All data in this article were obtained from the following sources, to which full credit is acknowledged:

- Martin J. O'Grady
- Catalogus van de Perfins van Nederland. Jan L. Verhoeven, 1991
- Proevencatalogus. J.L. van Dieten, 1988
- Dat Kleine Beetje Extra. Boost, Kiestra, van Otegem, 1986
- Les Timbres Post des Pays Bas. PTT, 1929
- Manual of the Stamps of the Netherlands etc. Schiller & De Kruyf, 1940
- NVPH Speciale Catalogus, 1994.
- POKO issues of the Netherlands. Bauder, Revised Edition, 1975.

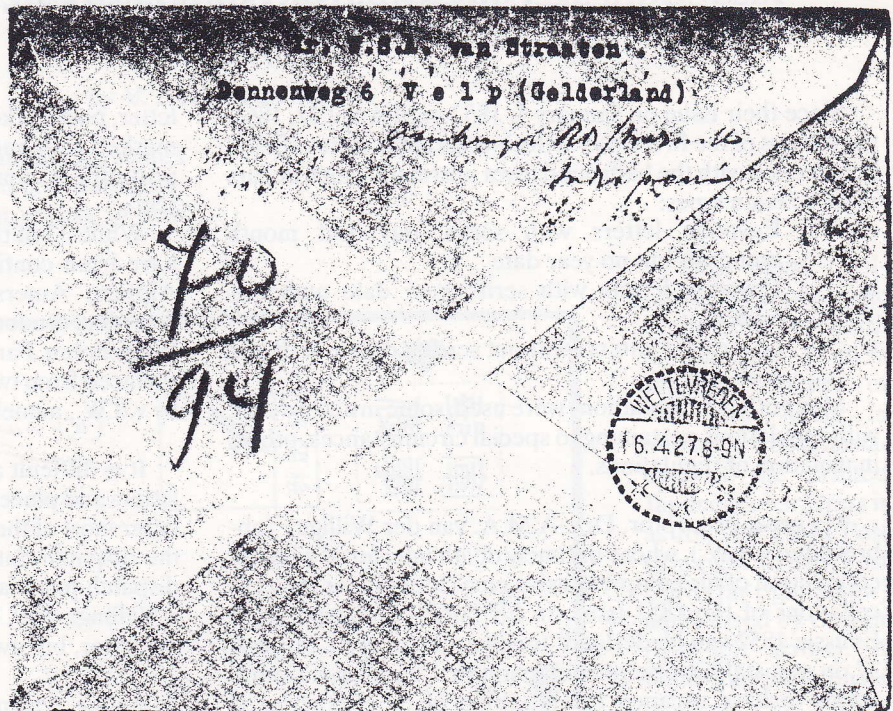
overly late, even for 1927. What happened at that time, though, was that the KLM plane from Rotterdam went as far as Marseille, where a Dutch steamer would lie ready to take over the mail and to deliver it in Sabang, on Northern Sumatra. Then the N.E.I. Navy Air Force would take over and fly the mail to Batavia and Soerabaya. Indeed, on the back of the cover there are some partly legible pencil notes: "Aanh... RD (= Rotterdam)/ Marseille/ Indrapou..."

Indeed there was a flight Rotterdam-Marseille on March 18, and it seems likely that our letter caught that connection. We also discovered that on that same March 18, 1927, the steam ship "Indrapoera" set sail from Marseille, to arrive at Sabang on April fifth.

On the back of the cover there is also a large, handwritten mark "70/94" in blue pencil. It does not seem related to the mail rate (see below), but we have no idea what it might signify. Explanation anyone?

Still on the back, we also see the sender's address as being in Velp (Gelderland). However, the stamps were cancelled in the Hague, at the Conradkade auxiliary post office. How is this possible? It would appear, that our friend from Velp took the train to the Hague, for the sole or partial purpose of having his letter mailed there, so that it certainly would catch next day's flight to Marseille. If we remember correctly, the Conradkade is walking distance from the Railway Station!

As to the franking, there is a pair of ten cent stamps and four of five cent, including a pair, for a total of 40 cent. How do we know, whether this is the correct franking? A natural inclination would be to look in Buitenkamp & Mueller's "Catalogus, postzegels op brief" under "buitenland" (= foreign destinations) for the year 1927. One would then find a rate of 15 ct and one would have made the first and double error! First of all, that 15 ct is a **surface** rate and secondly, for the 'colonies' there existed special, lower rates. The only correct information the above catalogue can give us is that the registration fee at that time was 15 ct, for domestic, foreign or colonial destinations. We would now be entirely stuck, were it not for the recently published "Luchtvaart en Luchtpost Encyclopedie, deel I" (1990) by the TSchroots husband-and-wife team. One now has to find the "landmail" rate for the Netherlands Indies as the base. It might seem that the **sea** mail rate would be a better base, but if you did choose that base, you just made your third mistake. In 1927 that landmail rate for N.E.I. was 10 ct. Then one looks up the air mail rights for the N.E.I. in 1927 and one finds that they were 15 ct. We now have:



landmail rate	10 ct
airmail surtax	15 ct
registration	15 ct
total	40 ct

So indeed, the cover was correctly franked. This gorgeous cover is a true rarity. Collecting covers with Child Welfare stamps of the pre-WWII era is challenging in itself; finding multiple frankings is highly unusual; finding such a cover that is also correctly franked is almost unheard of.

Netherlands "VOOR HET KIND" 1924;
AN ADDENDUM

Martin J. O'Grady has reported that there are many more known perfins on the 1924 "Voor het Kind" stamps than given in the recent article of L.H. Rehm (Netherlands Philately Vol. 18 No. 4, June 1994):

On the 2 ct stamp: B.V., GUISTO, L.R., N.G.M., PALTHE, S.M.N., S.P.G.

On the 7 1/2 ct stamp: H.W., H&Co, H&V, L.R., N.G.M., PALTHE, S.M.N., S.P.G., V.D/A

On the 10 ct stamp: B.V., G.Z., HW, H&V, L.R. (two firms), N.G.B., PALTHE, S.M.N., S.P.G., V.B., V.D/A

POSTAL HISTORY OF AN 1859 EMERGENCY

by Fred L. Reed

Since their issue on January 1, 1852 until April 12, 1861, the stamps of the first issue of the Netherlands were officially cancelled with the halfround town postmark which occurs in three main types:

- a: Egyptian letters with serifs, day and month numerals but no year date
- b: Egyptian letters with serifs, year date numerals added
- c: Grottesque letters (without serifs), day, month and year date

Many other cancellations were used, some in accordance with regulations pertaining to special circumstances, others in violation of regulations.

My great preceptor, Drs. A.M.A. van der Willigen (abbreviated v.d.W.), whose untimely death interfered with the completion of his comprehensive encyclopedia for the cancellations of the 1852 issue, in his book "Afstempelingen Emissie 1852 van Nederland" touches on pages 32 through 37 on a postal historic phenomenon that, to a large extent, seems to have escaped the attention of the Netherlands Philatelic community.

It appears that the type 'C' canceller with which we are here mainly concerned, had exchangeable bits for the day, for the month and for the last digit of the year (meaning that the first three, reading 185., were fixed). That fact caused a problem at the end of the fifties decade; the '5' could not be changed to a '6' for the sixties, at least for 62 smaller post offices, according to the "stempelboek". Two post offices with large volumes (Amsterdam and Haarlem) eliminated the year date entirely from their type 'C' cancellers, thus creating type 'A' cancellers out of them. There is proof, however, that Amsterdam and Haarlem each used at least one type 'C' canceller where the '5' was corrected into a '6'.

Korteweg (abbr. K.) states that in 1859 62 post offices, with possibly some auxiliary post offices included, received framed

FRANCO

(K:58) cancellers, while Vellinga

distribution of 61 **FRANCO** cancellers, on December 24, 1859.

None of the 61 or 62 post offices are mentioned by name in the "Stempelboek"; the distribution suggests a response in anticipation of the previously mentioned dilemma. This response can be rated as an 'emergency measure', rather than a "voorloper" (= precursor), because the type canceller had been distributed as early as 1855 and 1856 to "Exp Moerdijk" and to "N.R. Spoorweg" respectively.

In his listing of town postmarks (pp 34-37) v.d.W. indicates with two asterisks 28 post offices from which he had seen one or more examples of the interim cancellations which he calls "voorlopers". Another 44 post offices which he assumes to have received the

FRANCO

canceller, because he had never seen a

letter, postmarked during the first three months of 1860, are marked with one asterisk. He concedes that the total of 72 post offices, computed by this approach, may prove incorrect.

While 33 of those 44 offices remain unaccounted for, 11 have been confirmed to two-star status in the meantime: Alphen, Amersfoort, Bolsward, Delft, Monnikendam, Naarden, Onderdendam, Purmerend, Schagen, Venlo and Winschoten. Far more significant is the fact that letters have surfaced from two places, not established or even suspected by v.d.W., namely Oldenzaal and Woerden.

It is difficult and often impossible, to trace those scarce letters and pieces from collections and auction catalogs, the latter most of the time showing no photo or a fragment only, the dispatch dates usually missing. The officially decreed dispatch postmark with name of origin and complete date is Vellinga #40, K:45, to be placed in red ink on the front of the letter, but away from the stamp.

At this writing the author knows of 42 different items from 41 post offices, 28 of these established by v.d.W., 11 of the 44 suspected ones confirmed, and three new ones. The latter include one letter to Amsterdam, arrival postmark K:45, 22.III.1860 with a 10 cent stamp plate V:45, indicating a distance of more than 30 miles, but no dispatch postmark, so that the place of origin cannot be established. Of special interest is one local Naarden letter with a 5 ct stamp plate III:18, bearing an exceptionally rare dispatch postmark K:44 of the type Oosterhout shown on page 117 of the book "300 jaar Postmerken van Nederland 1570-1870". It has Egyptian letters and numerals except the year date is in Grottesque, without serifs.

In his book, page 31, v.d.W. illustrates a 5 ct plate IV stamp, cancelled with an Amsterdam type 'B' canceller without a year date, which he believes has been altered for the same emergency.

Proof exists that Amsterdam and Haarlem also used regular type 'C' cancellers (with year date) during the three month transition period and also that the varieties without year date were used until much later, as can be documented with letters from Amsterdam to Dordrecht (10 ct plate V:48), dated 3.IX.1860, and Haarlem to Amsterdam (10 ct plate V:51) dated 6.VI.1860.

cancellations between April 1 and April 12 1860 are not known; the lat-

ter is the date when was officially replacing the halfround town postmark as cancellation. The dispatch postmarks K:45 and later K:47, both in red ink.

FRANCO

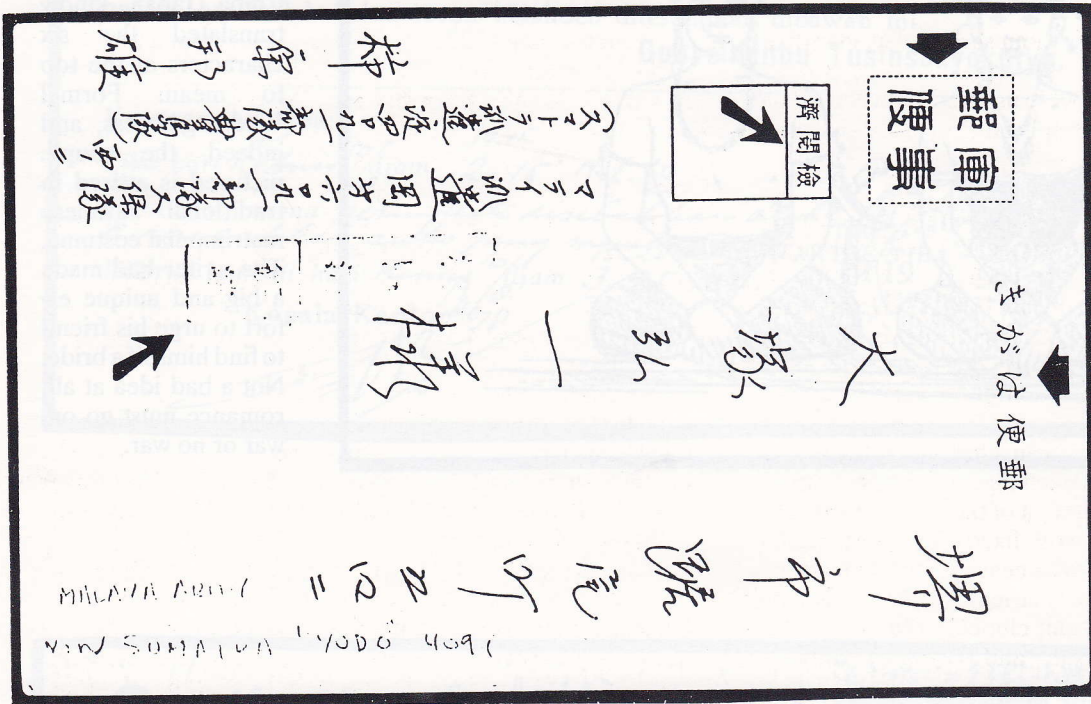
Note from the editor: Dr. Reed is anxious to hear from anyone who may have, or know about material pertaining to this fascinating topic

VARIOUS USES OF THE JAPANESE FIELD POST CARD IN N.E.I.-INDONESIA

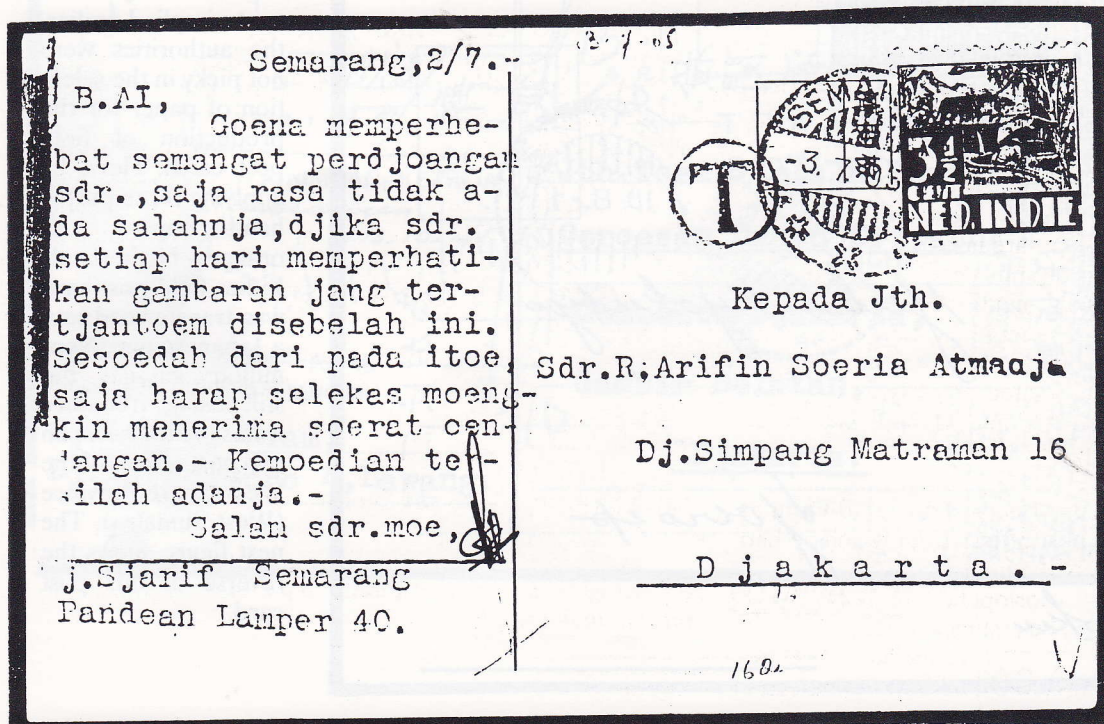
A Pictorial Essay

by M. Hardjasudarma

The field post cards used by Japanese military personnel during the Second World War were printed or occasionally hand-stamped, usually in red, on a great variety of thin cardboard or paper.



This figure illustrates proper usage of the field post card, in this case from a Japanese soldier of the 25th Army in Sumatra. The translation of the printed Japanese characters is as follows: Field Post (top right arrow), Post Card (far right arrow) and Passed by Censor (top left arrow). A hand-stamped censor marking has been added (far left arrow). Very, very rarely one comes across a field post card with an additional civilian postmark which of course helps tremendously in determining when it passed through the mail, but as a rule the above figure exemplifies normal usage.



Severe paper shortages prompted the (as far as I know) unofficial use of the field post cards by non-Japanese. This required postage, in this case a pre-war Netherlands Indies 3 1/2 cent stamp. Some time later in 1945, the post card rate on Java was increased to 5 sen, which may explain the circled "T" marking. The next picture shows the obverse of this post card.

結婚式の晴姿



Pk.22

A good number of these illustrated post cards must have been produced, since the picture is printed, not hand-drawn. Mr. Yoshizo Aoki of Chiba, Japan, kindly translated the six characters at the top to mean: Formal Wedding Dress, and indeed, the couple pictured is attired in traditional Javanese matrimonial costume. The writer had made a big and unique effort to urge his friend to find himself a bride. Not a bad idea at all; romance must go on, war or no war.

VELDPOST

BRIEFKAART
KARTOEPS



ADRES
ALAMAT

Yubin Kyokutyo

寄附品

Tjoroep

Naam — Adres — Afzender
nama — Alamat — SIpengirim

Jusni sokyokui

As implied earlier, the authorities were not picky in the selection of paper for the production of field post cards. Here, by applying three purple hand-stamps, an orange Netherlands Indies field post card was transformed into a Japanese one. Non-military usage, but still postage free since it was mailed between two post offices of the West Coast Province (West Sumatra). The next figure shows the reverse of this post card.

No. 34. 21/84

SJOWA, 19 - 8 - 1.

Perihal: Penjelidikan lamanja perdjalan soerat2 dari Tusinsokyoku.

Oentoek menjelidiki lamanja perdjalan soerat2 dari kantor saja kekan-
kor toean, hendaklah kartce ini sesoedeh diisi „Keterangan tiba” dimasoek-
kan kedalam sampoel dan segera dikirimkan lansoeng kembali ke kantor Tu-
sinsokyoku Boekittinggi. Kalau ada hal2 jang sangat melambatkan perdjalan
ini, hendaklah kalau toean ketahoei, diterangkan dibawah ini.

Gunseikanbu Tusinsokyokutyo.

Keterangan tiba:

Tiba hari *Kemis* 10/14 jam 14.15 2.15 N.E. 10

Terlambat karena *seringlah disebabkan oleh*
Kerasakitan auto jang membawanya

Dikirim kembali hari *Kemis* 10/14 jam 3.25 N.E.

Kepala Kantor



The central post office in Bukittinggi mailed the above epistle on 19.8.1 (August 1, 1944) to the Tjurup (Curup) branch, requesting notification regarding time of receipt and explanations in case of delays. The Tjurup post office noted that the receipt was nine days later, and informed that delays were often caused by automobile break-downs. They then mailed it back, enclosed in an envelope, as requested.

Karangsono 10.10.44

郵便はがき
KARTOEPOS

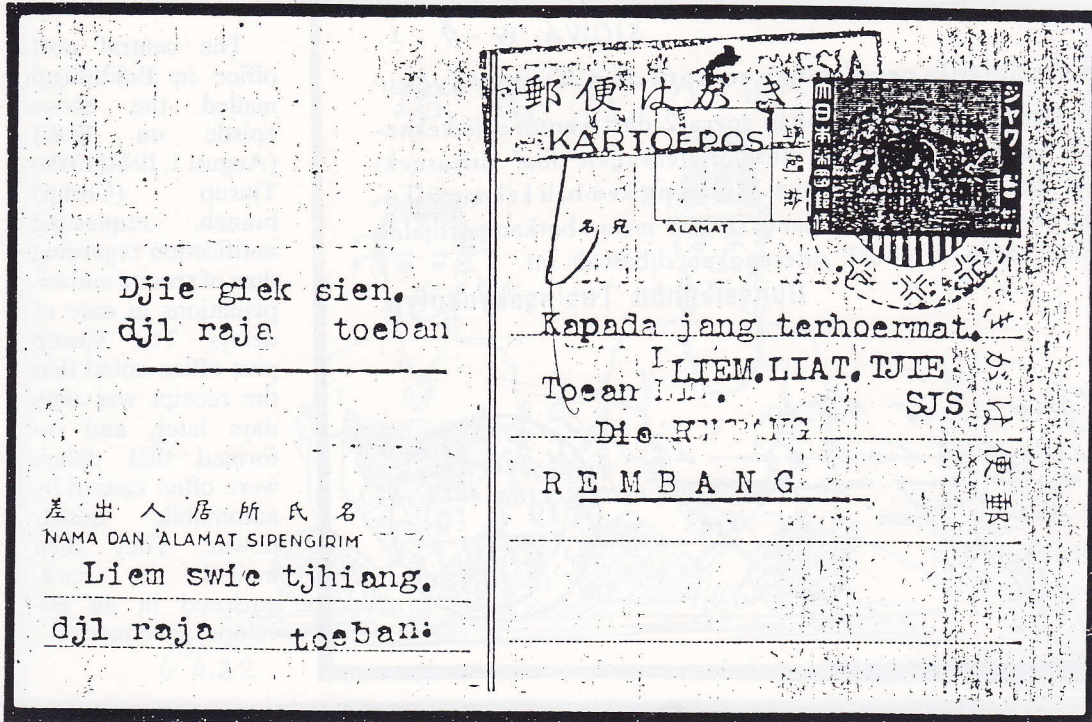
ALAMAT

KIRIMKAN KEPADA:
J. Karangsono
13.10.44

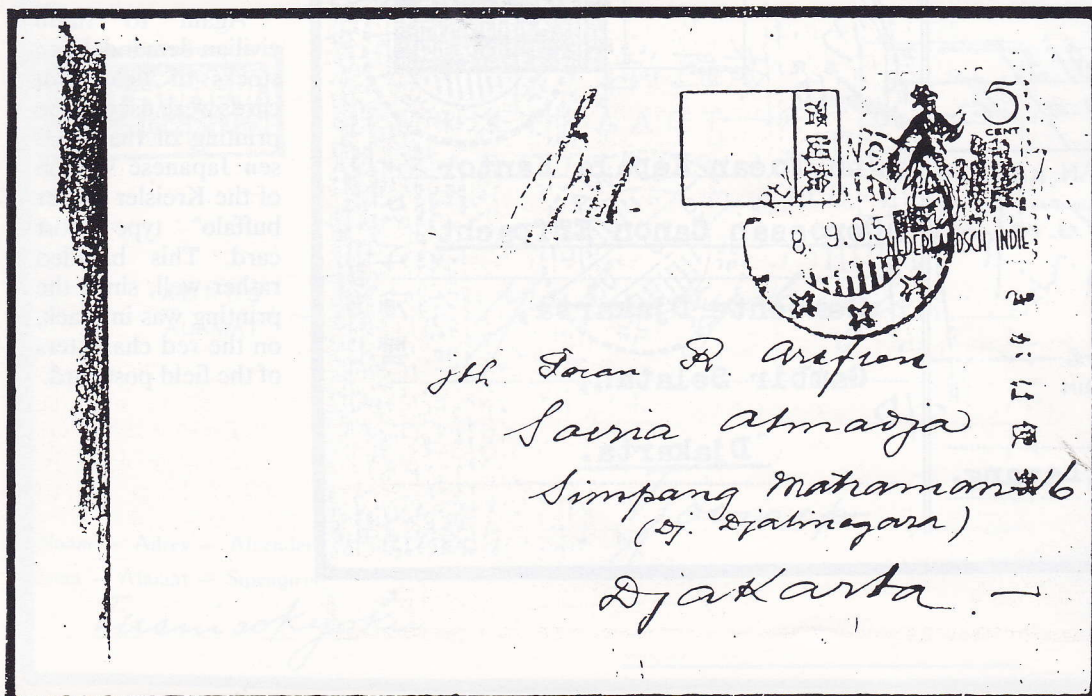
Jth. Toean Kepala Kantor
Oeroesan Canon Effpacht
Gemeente Djakarta,
Gambir Selatan,
Djakarta.

差出人住所氏名
NAMA DAN ALAMAT SIPENGIRIM
Nj. Lay Ie Kiam,
Dj. Karangsono 4, Lawang.

Again to fulfill civilian demand, large stocks of field post cards were used in the printing of the 3 1/2 sen Japanese version of the Kreisler "water buffalo" type post card. This blended rather well, since the printing was in black, on the red characters of the field post card.



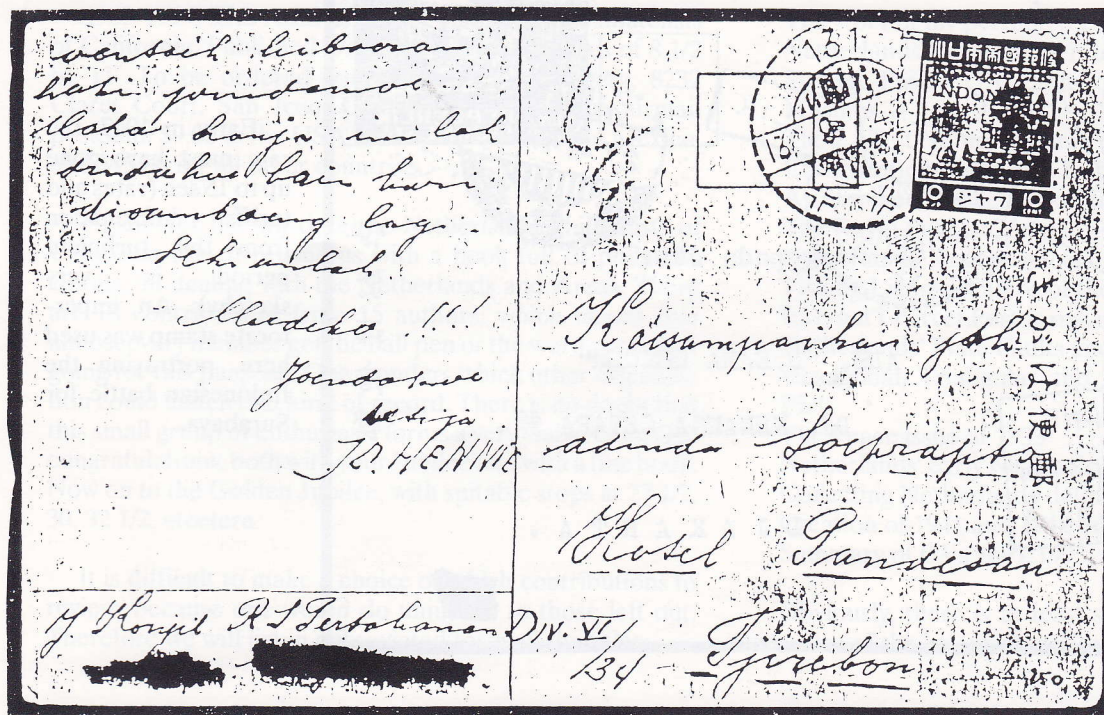
Later in 1945, with the increase of the post card rate, the same water buffalo motif was used again, this time with a 5 sen indicium. This post card received an additional black hand stamp with "REPOEBLIK INDONESIA / P.T.T." Post, Telegraph & Telephone (services).



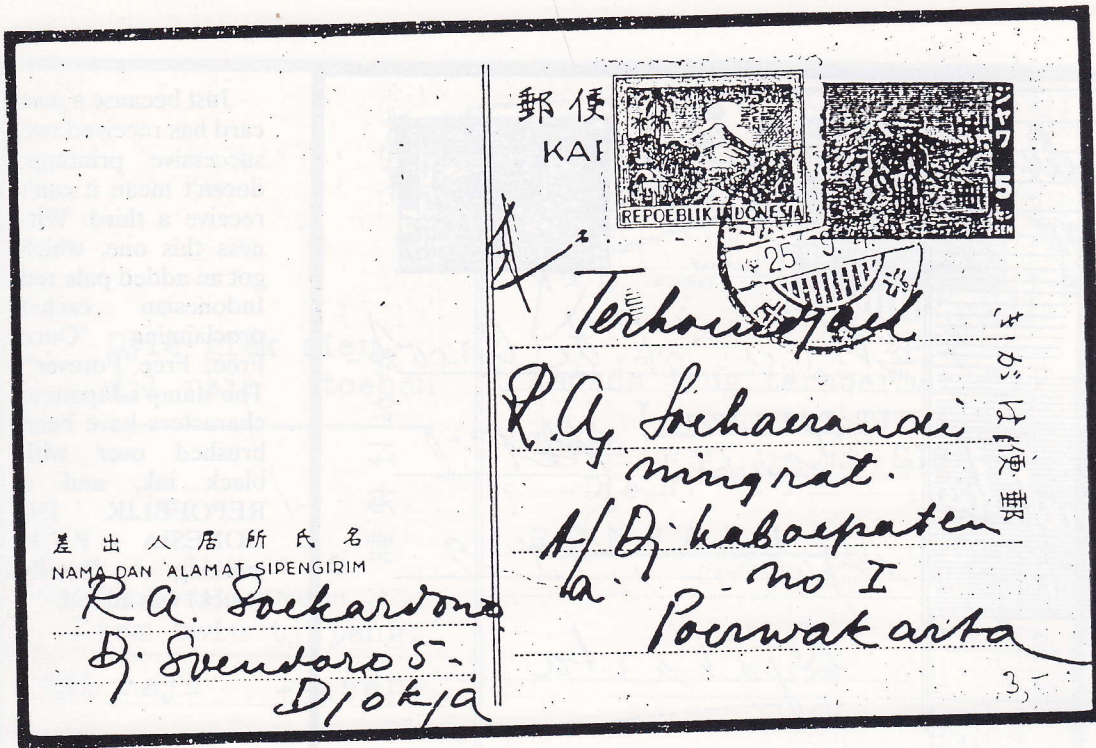
Of course, pasting a five cent stamp (in this case an unoverprinted Netherlands Indies one of the 'Dancer' series) would do just as well, as shown above. Dutch Indies stamps were usually overprinted by the Indonesians, sometimes by simply drawing a line through the colony's name, but many can be found without any Indonesian marking but for the cancel.



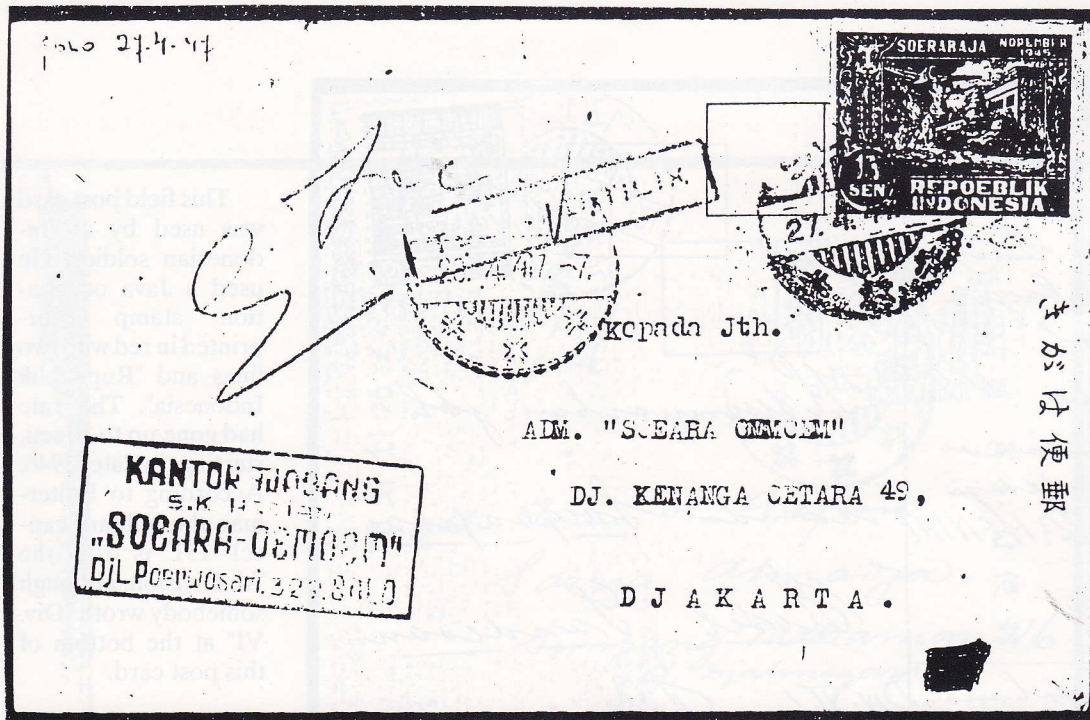
Just because a post card has received two successive printings, doesn't mean it can't receive a third. Witness this one, which got an added pale red Indonesian cachet proclaiming "Once Free, Free Forever". The stamp's Japanese characters have been brushed over with black ink, and a REPOEBLIK INDONESIA / P.T.T. marking (poorly struck) was added.



This field post card was used by an Indonesian soldier. He used a Java occupation stamp overprinted in red with two lines and "Repoebliek Indonesia". The rate had gone up to 10 sen, starting in late 1946. According to Bulterman the military cancel "131" is from the 7th Division, although somebody wrote "Div. VI" at the bottom of this post card.

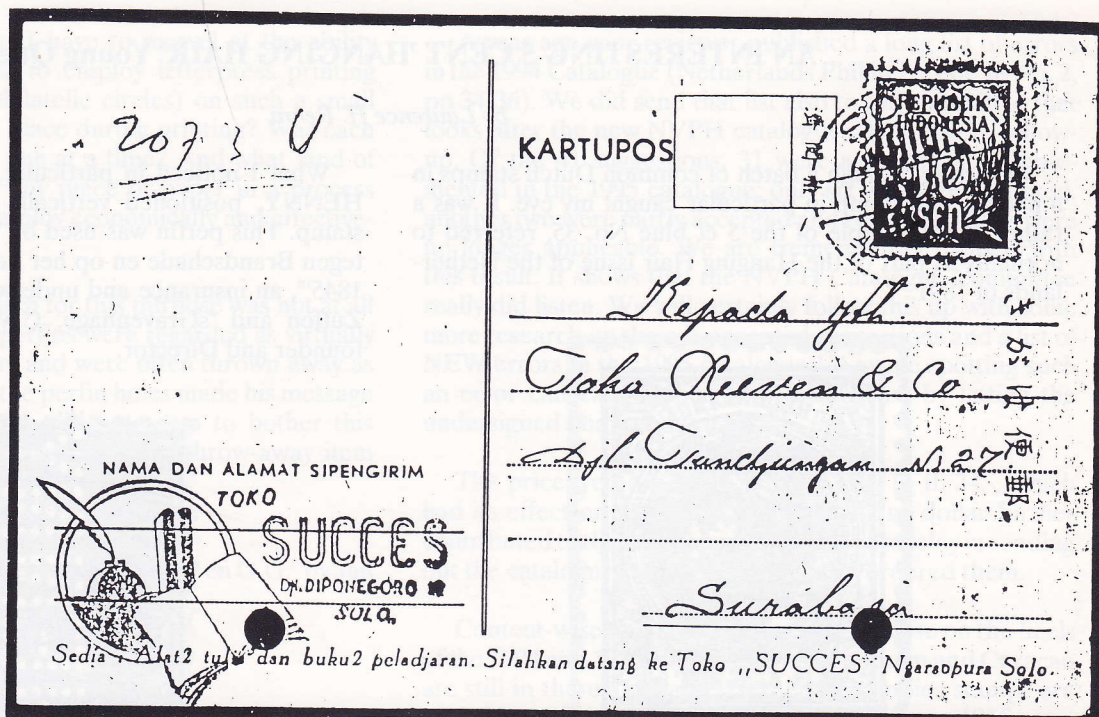


The 5 sen "water buffalo" post cards were still fine for use, provided an extra 5 sen stamp was added (in this case a Java Republican issue) to make the 10 sen total.



Early in 1947, the rate must have gone up to 15 sen (rates and tariffs information from this turbulent period is very sketchy). An imperforate stamp was used here, portraying the Indonesian battle for Surabaya.

Large supplies of the field post card remained after the transfer of sovereignty to Indonesia in 1949. A frugal shop keeper in Solo (Central Java) privately overprinted some for his own use. A one-line ad at the bottom invited potential customers to visit his store which carried stationery and school supplies. Note that the postage in 1952 was again 10 sen.



It is interesting to observe that although the Indonesians often used Japanese field post cards privately, their postal authorities seem to have studiously avoided use of same in the printing of numerous types of post cards produced during the Indonesian war for Independence 1945-1949.

Finally, some Japanese field post cards are known to have been used by the Dutch or Allied military, as well as by some civilians. Almost all of these were produced as novelties, usually with philatelic overtones, and not because of genuine paper shortages as represented by the preceding eleven examples.

BOOK REVIEW

1969-1994, 25th Anniversary of Netherlands Philatelists of California. Published December 1994, 86 pages of 8 1/2 by 11" To be ordered from George VandenBerg, 8232 Claret Court, San Jose, CA 95135, USA. Price airmail postpaid: \$9.00 in the USA, \$10.00 for Canada and Mexico, and \$13.00 for all other countries.

Again (for the 4th time) the Netherlands Philatelists of California are surprising us with a book full of philatelic stories, all dealing with the Netherlands and Areas. There are 18 contributions from 15 authors, which means that almost every member got the ball pen or the word processor going for this purpose. One wonders which other organization could match that kind of record. There is no doubt that this small group of enthusiasts forms a very viable club. Our congratulations, both with your Jubilee and with a fine book. Now on to the Golden Jubilee, with suitable stops at 27 1/2, 30, 32 1/2, etcetera.

It is difficult to make a choice of which contributions to review, because one would do injustice to those left out. Therefore we will list in abbreviated form all the titles:

The story of my perfined 25 Gld NEI stamp
Netherlands foreign mail rates 1767-1866
Postage-Paid "LUX" Bath Soap post cards of N.E.I.
Musings
The 2 1/2 ct Numeral stamp design Van Krimpen
Classification of the N.E.I. short bar cancellations
A combined Rocket/First Flight Cover
The Royal Packet Company (KPM)
Netherlands' slogan cancels
Fishing License stamps of the Netherlands
Internat'l Parcel Post forms of the Netherlands Indies
Netherlands' Plate Faults and Printing Abnormalities
Hexagonal, Triangular and Diamond shapes of Neth. Phil.
The Peace issue of 1933
Netherlands' early National and Postal events compared
Collecting Netherlands definitives
Creation of 1941 and 1942 Summer stamps
Summary of CVs 1897-1993, first 54 Neth. stamps

Obviously, there is at least something for everyone; in view also of the low price, well recommended.

F.R.

AN INTERESTING 5 CENT 'HANGING HAIR' Young Queen.

by Laurence H. Rehm

In sorting through a batch of common Dutch stamps in a packet, one stamp in particular caught my eye. It was a rather tired example of the 5 ct blue No. 35, referred to normally as part of the Hanging Hair issue of the Netherlands of 1891.



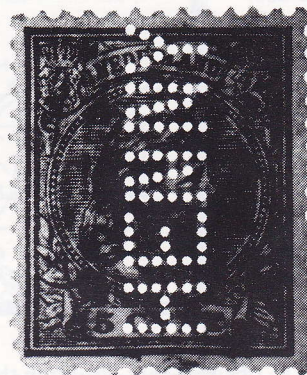
Cursory inspection indicated it had an illegible "puntstempel" cancellation, which, according to Jan Dekker's detailed analysis of this issue in the NVPH catalogue, shows that this example is most probably from the first of the three recognized printings of the Hanging Hair issue. This would place its use between mid-1891 and the first part of 1893.

However, when photographed through a deep blue filter, the 'illegible' puntstempel was shown to be a "133". In Ir. B. Kuyt's definitive analysis of puntstempels, found at the rear of the NVPH catalogue, 133 was used in Zutphen, a good size town 20 miles east of Apeldoorn in the Province of Gelderland.



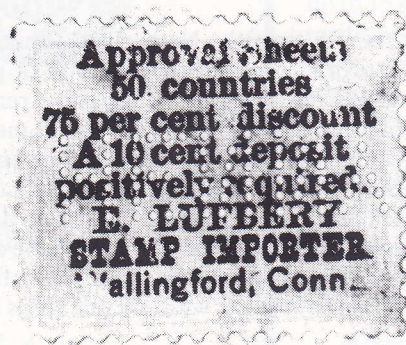
According to Kuyt, the 5 ct Hanging Hair was far and away the most common stamp to be cancelled with a puntstempel during its entire use at Zutphen. This is to be expected, since 5 cent was the domestic letter rate at that time.

What I noticed in particular, however, was the perfin HENNY, positioned vertically down the center of the stamp. This perfin was used by "Assurantie-Maatschappij tegen Brandschade en op het Leven 'de Nederlanden van 1845'", an insurance and underwriting firm with offices in Zutphen and 'sGravenhage. C.M. Henny was the firm's founder and Director.



The Henny firm was one of the pioneers in the use of perfins in the Netherlands, starting in 1883 and extending to 1930. There were actually two HENNY perfins, differing in the linearity of the holes forming the vertical of the letter "E". The example shown is the most commonly seen, which was used at Zutphen. The one with the slightly irregular vertical of the "E" was used in the Kerkplein district of 'sGravenhage.

However, the most unusual aspect was yet to come, as I found out when turning over the stamp.



Printed (not rubber stamped) on the back is an advertisement by an E. Lufbery, a stamp "importer" of Wallingford, Connecticut, who offered approvals from 50 countries at a 75% discount - with a required 10 cent deposit.

As a longtime printer, I have to marvel at the ability someone had, to be able to employ letterpress printing (called Typography in philatelic circles) on such a small item. How was it held in place during printing? Was each stamp fed into the press one at a time? And what kind of press could imprint this tiny piece of paper in a process which E Lufbery could employ economically and effectively?

Use of a perfinned stamp for this purpose was not at all surprising. At that time, perfins were regarded as virtually worthless by many dealers and were often thrown away as "damaged". The fact that the perfin holes made his message somewhat difficult to read, did not seem to bother this dealer, as he probably figured it was a throw-away item anyway.

References:

"Catalogus van de perfins van Nederland en O.G." by Jan L. Verhoeven.
1994 NVPH "Speciale Catalogus".

BOOK REVIEW

SPECIALE CATALOGUS van de postzegels van Nederland en Overzeese Rijksdelen. (Specialized Catalogue of the stamps of the Netherlands and Overseas Areas), linen bound, 610 pages in full color, ASNP price \$ 18.00 postpaid.

This 1995 version of the well-known NVPH catalogue is considerably heftier than ever. With 610 pages vs 576 in the previous edition, it is clear that there is more than the addition of new stamps of the past year. The indexes were updated and considerably expanded, there is a new article on the half-round and round cancels on the first three issues of Netherlands East Indies, and finally there is a totally revamped section on vending machine booklets and combinations.

Concerning this revamping; booklets are now listed in pure chronological order. All booklets including all different selvage texts are shown and price-listed. All phosphorescent varieties are also given. The combinations are listed under each booklet. If a combination occurs again in a later booklet, then it retains its original catalogue number. This new system means that all combinations can be listed easily. It also meant that the old numbers had to be discarded. The prices, in particular of the combinations, were reviewed and adjusted where warranted.

In the circles of the booklet specialists, some persons are upset. They point out that the new NVPH system for the booklets is virtually identical to that of the De Rooy catalogue. We even heard and read the term "stealing outright". If there is an infringement of author's rights, Mr. de Rooy will surely follow this up. Personally we are not quite so negative. Is it not a case of supreme satisfaction to see your ideas copied by others? The ultimate compliment?

A year ago your reviewer published a long list of errors in the 1994 Catalogue (Netherlands Philately, Vol. 18 No. 2, pp 34-36). We did send that list also to the committee that looks after the new NVPH catalogues. Here is the follow-up. Of the 41 suggestions, 31 were accepted and implemented in the 1995 catalogue; only six were not accepted, another two were partly accepted and two suggestions were no longer applicable. We are tremendously pleased with this result. It shows that the NVPH Catalogue Committee really did listen. We will certainly follow this up with some more research on the not-accepted suggestions and a list of NEW errors in the 1995 catalogue!! Anyone spotting such an error can earn a spot in stamp heaven by letting the undersigned know about it.

The price went up again, from fl. 21,- to fl. 24,-, which had its effect on the ASNP price. A falling dollar further contributed to the ASNP costs and indeed a delay in sending out the catalogues to the members who ordered them.

Content-wise this 1995 edition follows close on the heels of the 1994 and 1993 editions. Classic Surinam and Curaçao are still in the up elevator. Netherlands Indies stamps are now also up from 5-20%, particularly in the pre-1915 era.

For the Netherlands itself there are only few price changes; price levels seem to have stabilized pretty well. A welcome addition is the expansion of the three column system to the Veth and Lebeau issues, including the syn-copated varieties. In the specialized chapter on syncopates (pages 211-215) there are only two price columns. This will cause a lot of to and fro flipping between the two major listings. We even found some substantial price **reductions**, such as for the three engraved values of the 1947-48 Wilhelminas, design Hartz. The 10 gld Juliana en face also fell from fl.925,- to fl.825,-. Also the early Summer and Red Cross booklets fell in price; they seem to have peaked two years ago.

There is still a problem with the Beatrix inversion type. This year we find an explanation. It now says at the appropriate places: "Publication of the stamp image is disallowed because of image rights."

All in all we have to say again: "A much improved catalogue".

F.R.